



LaborMarket*trends*

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Angels to the Rescue
National Unemployment Rates
State Unemployment
D.C.'s Unemployment Rate
D.C.'s Civilian Labor Force

2 Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
3 Metro Division's Civilian Labor Force
3 Metro Area's Civilian Labor Force
3 D.C. Job Growth
5 Metro Division's Job Growth

5 Metro Area's Job Growth
5 Top 30 Occupations in D.C.
6 Top 20 D.C. Private-Sector Employers
8 Top 30 Fastest Growing Occupations
8 in D.C.

8
14
14
15



ANGELS TO THE RESCUE — THE DISTRICT'S CAPCO PROGRAM

In cities across America, efforts are being made to increase private capital investments to new and expanding small businesses to help bolster local economic development.

The District of Columbia is no exception. Small businesses are without a doubt vital to the District's economic growth. However, threats to small business start-ups loom. According to the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), two thirds of new businesses survive only two years and forty-four percent survive four years. Experts cite that one of the main reasons for this is a lack of available capital.

The D.C. Certified Capital Companies (CAPCO) program, regulated by the D.C. Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB), helps budding entrepreneurs and small business owners, who have been denied capital from conventional resources, obtain needed capital for their businesses. The program works like this: three certified capital companies received a total of \$50 million from insurance companies, which allows the CAPCOs to provide funding in the form of debt or equity to new or expanding businesses in the District of Columbia. In exchange, the insurance companies, which pay taxes based on the amount of insurance sold in the District, receive a tax credit against their premium tax obligations, which are eventually repaid by the CAPCOs for their investments. The city's three CAPCOs—Enhanced Capital Partners, Advanced Capital Partners, and Wilshire D.C. Partners—collect an annual management fee of 2.5 percent of their certified capital and principal and interest on their loans and profits on their equity investments. The CAPCO-funded businesses, in turn, stimulate economic activities in the District by hiring District residents, paying taxes, and purchasing goods and services from other local businesses. To date, the CAPCOs have made approximately \$22 million in investments and loans to District businesses.

"The CAPCOs make loans and investments to eligible businesses, but not grants," Dana Sheppard, Associate Director

of the Risk Finance Division under DISB, explains. "The process of selecting the businesses that receive funding rests solely with the three certified capital companies." There are, however, basic requirements of all business applicants. The business applicant must be headquartered and engaged in its principal operations in the District. Twenty-five percent of the employees must be District residents and seventy-five percent must work in the District. Proof of an unsuccessful attempt to secure a commercial loan from a bank must be submitted and the business cannot be engaged in professional services provided by accountants, lawyers, or physicians.

Once these basic qualifications are met, Sheppard adds, the CAPCOs will carefully consider the applicant's business plan and financial statements before making any funding decisions. Only those businesses with plans that demonstrate commercial competitiveness and a high probability for profitability have a strong chance of securing investment capital through the DC CAPCO Program.

While the concept of CAPCO programs appears to be noble, many critics argue that CAPCOs, in general, are an "extraordinarily expensive and ineffective way to pursue economic development." An audit recently conducted of the DC CAPCO program by the DC Auditor, for example, alleged that the program failed to reach its desired economic impact goals and therefore should be terminated. Proponents of the program, however, countered this argument stating that while there are indeed areas for improvement, the CAPCO program serves as a necessary and viable economic tool for the District's economy and that its impact on the District extends beyond creating new job opportunities for residents. Businesses owners who have benefited from the CAPCO program agree adding that, amid the current economic downturn, efforts to stimulate the local economy through entrepreneurial endeavors supported by programs like CAPCO, is far more than a haphazard attempt.

To learn more about the program, visit www.disb.dc.gov or call the Risk Finance Bureau of the D.C. Department of Insurance, Securities, and Banking at (202) 727-8000.

—Adrienne Davis, *Communication Strategist,*
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Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	June 09p	May 09	June 08
MICHIGAN	15.2	14.1	8.1
RHODE ISLAND	12.4	12.1	7.7
OREGON	12.2	12.2	5.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.1	12.0	6.5
NEVADA	12.0	11.2	6.4
CALIFORNIA	11.6	11.6	7.1
OHIO	11.1	10.8	6.4
NORTH CAROLINA	11.0	11.1	6.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10.9	10.7	6.8
KENTUCKY	10.9	10.7	6.4
TENNESSEE	10.8	10.7	6.4
INDIANA	10.7	10.6	5.6
FLORIDA	10.6	10.3	6.0
ILLINOIS	10.3	10.1	6.6
ALABAMA	10.1	9.8	6.1
GEORGIA	10.1	9.6	4.9
WASHINGTON	9.3	9.1	5.8
MISSOURI	9.3	9.0	5.2
NEW JERSEY	9.2	8.8	5.2
WEST VIRGINIA	9.2	8.4	4.3
MISSISSIPPI	9.0	9.7	6.9
WISCONSIN	9.0	8.9	4.4
ARIZONA	8.7	8.2	5.5
NEW YORK	8.7	8.2	5.3
MASSACHUSETTS	8.6	8.2	5.1
MAINE	8.5	8.3	5.2
ALASKA	8.4	8.3	6.6
DELAWARE	8.4	8.1	5.3
MINNESOTA	8.4	8.1	4.7
IDAHO	8.4	7.8	4.6
PENNSYLVANIA	8.3	8.3	5.3
CONNECTICUT	8.0	8.0	5.5
COLORADO	7.6	7.6	4.8
TEXAS	7.5	7.1	4.8
HAWAII	7.4	7.4	3.9
MARYLAND	7.3	7.2	4.3
VIRGINIA	7.2	7.1	5.0
ARKANSAS	7.2	7.0	3.9
VERMONT	7.1	7.4	4.5
KANSAS	7.0	7.0	4.3
LOUISIANA	6.8	6.6	4.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.8	6.5	4.1
NEW MEXICO	6.8	6.5	3.7
MONTANA	6.4	6.3	4.4
OKLAHOMA	6.3	6.4	3.8
IOWA	6.2	5.7	4.1
WYOMING	5.9	5.0	3.2
UTAH	5.7	5.4	3.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.1	5.0	2.9
NEBRASKA	5.0	4.8	3.3
NORTH DAKOTA	4.2	4.3	3.1

National Unemployment Rates

The June 2009 national unemployment rate of 9.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was 0.6 percent higher than the rate in May 2009 and 4.0 percent higher than the rate in June 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in June 2009 was 9.5 percent; up 0.1 percent from the May 2009 rate and 3.9 percent higher than the June 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In June, the District of Columbia had the ninth highest unemployment rate at 10.9 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 15.2 percent followed by Rhode Island, at 12.4 percent; Oregon, at 12.2 percent; South Carolina, 12.1 percent; Nevada, 12.0 percent; California, 11.6 percent; Ohio, 11.1 percent; and North Carolina, 11.0 percent. North Dakota at 4.2 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska at 5.0 and Wyoming at 5.1 percent.

Over the month, thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia registered June unemployment rates that were not appreciably different from those of a month earlier. Twelve states recorded statistically significant over-the-month unemployment rate increases in June. Michigan, recorded the largest rate increase (+1.1 percentage points).

Compared to a year earlier, Michigan reported the largest jobless rate increases from a year earlier (+7.1 percentage points), followed by Oregon (+6.3 percentage points) and four additional states recorded rate increases of 5.0 percentage points or more. The District of Columbia and 44 states had smaller rate increases from June 2008.

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted June 2009 unemployment rate was 10.9 percent, up 0.2 percent from the May 2009 rate. The June 2009 rate was 4.1 percent higher than the rate in June 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in June 2009 was 9.5 percent; up 0.1 percent from the May 2009 rate and 3.9 percent higher than the June 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates *(Not Seasonally Adjusted)*

	June 09 p	May 09 r	June 08 a
U.S.A.	9.7	9.1	5.7
Washington, DC MSA	6.6	6.2	3.8
Washington, DC MD	6.8	6.4	3.9
D.C.	11.3	10.7	6.8
D.C. Ward 1	9.8	9.2	5.8
2	5.6	5.3	3.3
3	3.1	2.9	1.8
4	9.3	8.8	5.5
5	15.0	14.2	9.2
6	11.2	10.5	6.7
7	18.9	18.0	11.8
8	27.5	26.3	17.9

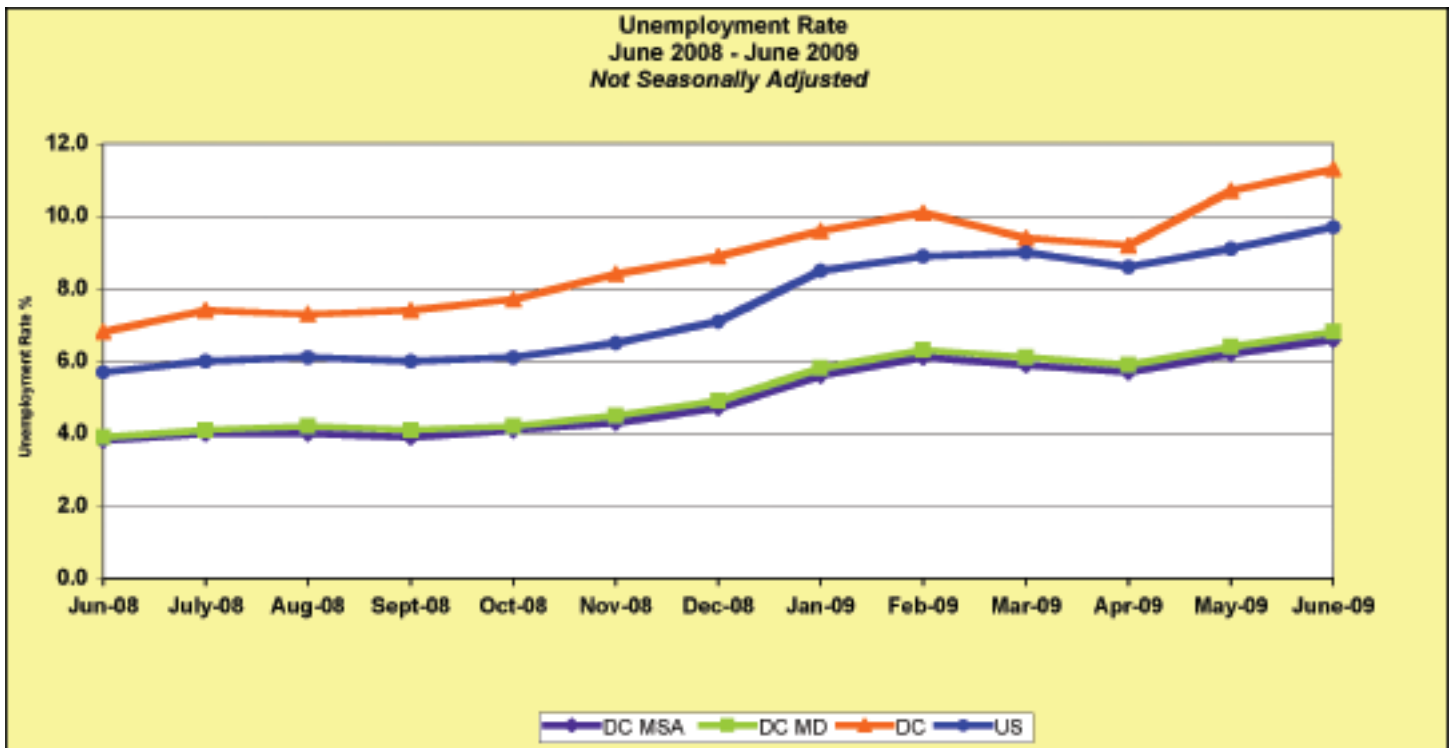
Unemployment Rates *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

U.S.A.	9.5	9.4	5.6
D.C.	10.9	10.7	6.8

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2008 benchmark revisions

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year. Ward labor force statistics based on Census 2000 household data.





District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force increased by 5,900 to 332,700. A total of 295,000 residents were employed and 37,700 were unemployed in June 2009. The number of employed residents increased by 3,200 along with a 2,700 increase in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.6 percent rise in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From June 2008 to June 2009, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 2,700 as the number of employed residents decreased by 17,500 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 14,800. The District's June 2009 unemployment rate was 4.5 percent higher than the rate in June 2008.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In June 2009, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 34.2 percent from the May 2009 level of 2,002 to 2,687. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 42.9 percent from the 1,880 level in June 2008. The June 2009 initial claims for all programs were up from May 2009 by 684 to 2,747 and higher by 832 or 43.4 percent from the June 2008 level of 1,915.

For the all programs total, all other benefit statistics were higher in June 2009 compared to May 2009. Benefits paid increased 26.0 percent to \$21,852,268, weeks compensated were up

26.3 percent to 72,569, first payments were up 22.6 percent to 3,510, final payments were up 24.9 percent to 1,696, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.3 percent to \$301.12. Weeks claimed were up 14.4 percent to 32,831.

Over the year, benefit statistics were higher in June 2009 compared to June 2008. Benefits paid increased by 172.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 160.4 percent, first payments were up 129.7 percent, final payments were up 83.2 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount rose 4.8 percent from the \$287.32 June 2008 amount. Weeks claimed were up 60.8 percent.

Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 14,300 in June 2009 as employment increased by 4,700 and the number unemployed increased by 9,600. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 6.8 percent in June, was up 0.4 percent from the rate in May 2009.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 80,400. With 67,600 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force fell by 12,700. The metropolitan division's June 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.9 percent from the rate in June 2008.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area — June 2009/a

	June /b 2009	May /c 2009	June /d 2008	Net Change From May /c 2009	June /d 2008
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Washington, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	328,400	329,000	331,900	-600	-3,500
Total Employed	292,600	293,800	309,300	-1,200	-16,700
Total Unemployed	35,900	35,200	22,600	700	13,300
Unemployment Rate	10.9	10.7	6.8	0.2	4.1
SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED					
Washington, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	332,700	326,800	335,400	5,900	-2,700
Total Employed	295,000	291,800	312,500	3,200	-17,500
Total Unemployed	37,700	35,000	22,900	2,700	14,800
Unemployment Rate	11.3	10.7	6.8	0.6	4.5
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division					
Civilian Labor Force	2,395,200	2,380,900	2,407,900	14,300	-12,700
Total Employed	2,233,200	2,228,500	2,313,600	4,700	-80,400
Total Unemployed	162,000	152,400	94,400	9,600	67,600
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.4	3.9	0.4	2.9
Suburban Ring					
Civilian Labor Force	2,703,700	2,685,600	2,716,600	18,100	-12,900
Total Employed	2,541,600	2,533,700	2,623,200	7,900	-81,600
Total Unemployed	162,100	151,900	93,400	10,200	68,700
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.7	3.4	0.3	2.6
Washington, D.C. MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	3,036,400	3,012,400	3,052,000	24,000	-15,600
Total Employed	2,836,600	2,825,500	2,935,700	11,100	-99,100
Total Unemployed	199,800	186,900	116,300	12,900	83,500
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.2	3.8	0.4	2.8

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2008 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes The District of Columbia, Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren; the Maryland Counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia County of Jefferson.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan Division which includes the Counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

SOURCE: Prepared by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia increased by 18,100 in June 2009 as employment rose by 7,900 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 10,200. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 6.0 percent in June, was up 0.3 percent from the rate in May 2009.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 81,600 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 68,700 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 12,900. The suburban ring's June unemployment rate was up 2.6 percent from June 2008.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 24,000 in June 2009. The number of employed residents increased by 11,100 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 12,900. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for June 2009 is 6.6 percent, up 0.4 percent from the rate in May 2009.

Compared to June 2008, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force fell by 15,600. Employment decreased by 99,100 and unemployed rose by 83,500. The Washington Metropolitan area's June 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.8 percent from the June 2008 rate of 3.8 percent.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)
District of Columbia | June 2009

	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	% Change From May 2009 June 2008	
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims	2,687	2,002	1,880	34.2	42.9
Weeks Claimed	31,295	27,369	20,002	14.3	56.5
Weeks Compensated	67,911	53,364	27,043	27.3	151.1
Benefits Paid	\$20,260,157	\$15,932,250	\$7,742,888	27.2	161.7
A.W.B.A.	\$298.33	\$298.56	\$286.32	-0.1	4.2
First Payments	3,384	2,751	1,482	23.0	128.3
Final Payments	1,659	1,324	899	25.3	84.5
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims	55	51	25	7.8	120.0
Weeks Claimed	1,483	1,303	313	13.8	373.8
Weeks Compensated	4,600	4,009	744	14.7	518.3
Benefits Paid	\$1,572,669	\$1,385,436	\$236,729	13.5	564.3
A.W.B.A.	\$341.88	\$345.58	\$318.18	-1.1	7.4
First Payments	121	107	43	13.1	181.4
Final Payments	36	32	25	12.5	44.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims	5	10	10	-50.0	-50.0
Weeks Claimed	53	38	97	39.5	-45.4
Weeks Compensated	58	66	85	-12.1	-31.8
Benefits Paid	\$19,442	\$22,573	\$28,460	-13.9	-31.7
A.W.B.A.	\$335.21	\$342.02	\$334.82	-2.0	0.1
First Payments	5	5	3	0.0	66.7
Final Payments	1	2	2	-50.0	-50.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	2,747	2,063	1,915	33.2	43.4
Weeks Claimed	32,381	28,710	20,412	14.4	60.8
Weeks Compensated	72,569	57,439	27,872	26.3	160.4
Benefits Paid	\$21,852,268	\$17,340,259	\$8,008,077	26.0	172.9
A.W.B.A.	\$301.12	\$301.89	\$287.32	-0.3	4.8
First Payments	3,510	2,863	1,528	22.6	129.7
Final Payments	1,696	1,358	926	24.9	83.2
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs increased by 400 in June 2009. The private sector decreased by 1,400 jobs, while the public sector increased by 1,800 jobs. Within the private sector, job gains were experienced in other services (+1,700 jobs), professional and business services (+500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (+300 jobs), and information (+100 jobs). Job losses were noted in education and health services (-3,400 jobs), financial activities (-400 jobs), and trade, transportation and utilities (-200 jobs). Meanwhile, manufacturing and mining, logging and construction were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the federal government gained 1,800 jobs while the District Government and transportation were unchanged.

In the last twelve months, the District lost a total of 1,300 jobs. The private sector lost 3,500 jobs and the public sector gained 2,200 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services (+5,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (+1,400 jobs) and other services (+600 jobs). All the other sectors lost jobs: professional and business services (-4,900 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-1,800 jobs), information (-1,400 jobs), financial activities (-1,300 jobs), mining, logging and construction (-700 jobs), and manufacturing (-400 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government gained 2,100 jobs and the District Government added 100 jobs; while transportation was unchanged.

Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month in June 2009 by 600. The private sector increased by 4,900 jobs while the public sector decreased by 4,300 jobs. Within the private sector, trade, transportation and utilities gained 2,900 jobs, leisure and hospitality gained 2,300 jobs, professional and business services gained 2,100 jobs, other services gained 1,500 jobs, mining, logging and construction gained 500 jobs, and manufacturing gained 200 jobs. Losses were registered in educational and health services (-4,200 jobs), information (-300 jobs), and financial activities (-100 jobs). In the public sector, federal government added 2,000 jobs; while the state government lost 7,000 jobs and the local government lost 700 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 41,000 jobs. The private sector lost 43,100 jobs while the public sector gained 2,100 jobs. In the private sector, only educational and health services (+4,800 jobs) gained jobs. All other sectors experienced over the year job losses: mining, logging and construction (-14,700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-9,000 jobs), information (-6,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (-5,300 jobs), financial

activities (-5,200 jobs), professional and business services (-3,900 jobs), manufacturing (-2,300 jobs), and other services (-1,500 jobs). In the public sector, federal government gained 5,200 jobs; the state government added 700 jobs; while the local government lost 3,800 jobs.

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area increased over the month in June 2009 by 3,600. The private sector increased by 9,900 jobs and the public sector dropped 6,300 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in professional and business services (up by 3,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 4,900 jobs), mining, logging and construction (up by 1,000 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 3,500 jobs), other services (up by 1,800 jobs), manufacturing (up by 200 jobs each), and financial activities (up by 100 jobs). Losses were registered in educational and health services (down by 5,100 jobs) and information (down by 200 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government gained 2,600 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 42,500 jobs. The private sector lost 47,400 jobs and the public sector gained 4,900 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 4,000 jobs), and educational and health services (up by 2,700 jobs). Losses occurred in mining, logging and construction (down by 17,200 jobs), financial activities (down by 7,300 jobs), information (down by 5,900 jobs), manufacturing (down by 2,800 jobs), other services (down by 1,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (down by 5,500 jobs), and trade, transportation, and utilities (down by 13,900 jobs). In government, the federal government gained 6,900 jobs over the year.



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands]

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	June b/ 2009	May c/ 2009	June 2008	June b/ 2009	May c/ 2009	June 2008
TOTAL	703.2	702.8	704.5	2,411.2	2,410.6	2,452.2
Total Private Sector	466.7	468.1	470.2	1,846.0	1,841.1	1,889.1
Total Government	236.5	234.7	234.3	565.2	569.5	563.1
Total Goods Producing	13.6	13.6	14.7	159.0	158.3	176.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	38.6	38.4	40.9
Durable Goods	na	na	na	23.3	23.2	24.5
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	15.3	15.2	16.4
Mining, Logging & Construction	12.3	12.3	13.0	120.4	119.9	135.1
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	24.5	24.5	29.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	15.1	14.8	16.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	79.8	80.0	88.3
Total Service Providing	689.6	689.2	689.8	2,252.2	2,252.3	2,276.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	26.4	26.6	28.2	311.1	308.2	320.1
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.6	4.9	53.8	53.7	55.3
Retail Trade	17.0	17.4	18.6	199.9	197.8	207.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	23.9	23.8	24.5
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	15.7	15.9	16.7
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	40.1	39.8	40.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	22.8	22.6	24.7
Department Stores	na	na	na	25.3	24.9	25.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.7	4.6	4.7	57.4	56.7	57.1
Utilities	na	na	na	7.6	7.5	7.5
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	49.8	49.2	49.6
Air Transportation	na	na	na	12.8	12.6	12.8
Information	19.4	19.3	20.8	69.5	69.8	75.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	6.8	6.7	7.3	na	na	na
Financial Activities	27.1	27.5	28.4	106.7	106.8	111.9
Finance and insurance	15.8	16.1	16.8	67.4	67.8	70.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	7.6	7.7	7.9	36.8	37.2	39.1
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	18.6	18.6	19.6
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	13.1	13.2	15.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.3	11.4	11.6	39.3	39.0	41.5
Professional and Business Services	150.4	149.9	155.3	560.7	558.6	564.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.0	101.0	107.0	377.9	376.8	381.9
Legal Services	36.3	35.9	37.8	48.1	47.4	50.4
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	18.7	19.1	19.9
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	47.0	47.1	47.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	136.9	136.5	132.8
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	71.5	71.1	70.6
Scientific Research and Development Services	11.8	11.7	13.4	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	32.6	32.3	32.3
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	49.1	48.4	46.7	150.2	149.5	150.4

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands] *continued*

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	June b/ 2009	May c/ 2009	June 2008	June b/ 2009	May c/ 2009	June 2008
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	12.8	12.8	13.0	29.1	28.9	30.7
Investigation and Security Services	9.1	9.1	9.0	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.8	11.7	11.7	48.1	48.6	52.0
Educational and Health Services	102.8	106.2	97.8	266.0	270.2	261.2
Educational Services	42.7	46.9	42.2	76.8	82.4	75.2
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	29.7	34.0	30.1	40.2	46.3	41.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	60.1	59.3	55.6	189.2	187.8	186.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14.0	13.8	12.9	70.4	69.6	67.0
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	27.7	27.6	26.1
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	8.7	8.6	8.6
Hospitals	25.9	25.3	25.1	58.1	57.8	57.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.1	7.0	6.7	27.3	27.1	27.5
Social Assistance	na	na	na	33.4	33.3	34.2
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.6	14.6	14.7
Leisure and Hospitality	60.2	59.9	58.8	219.4	217.1	224.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.2	7.9	7.0	31.0	30.4	34.2
Accommodation and Food Services	53.0	52.0	51.8	188.4	186.7	190.5
Accommodation	14.9	14.7	15.3	36.4	35.7	37.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	38.1	37.3	36.5	152.0	151.0	153.0
Full-Service Restaurants	19.6	19.4	18.9	77.1	76.0	78.5
Limited-Service Eating Places	11.1	11.0	11.1	63.4	62.5	61.0
Special Food Services	4.9	4.8	5.1	11.9	12.4	11.5
Other Services	66.8	65.1	66.2	153.6	152.1	155.1
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	28.2	28.2	27.3
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	60.1	58.4	59.1	112.5	110.9	111.4
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.5	27.1	27.6	43.9	43.4	44.9
Government	236.5	234.7	234.3	565.2	569.5	563.1
Federal Government	197.4	195.6	195.3	310.2	308.2	305.0
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.1	39.1	39.0	na	na	na
State Government	35.3	35.3	35.2	73.8	80.8	73.1
Local Government	na	na	na	181.2	180.5	185.0
Public Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.8	na	na	na

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

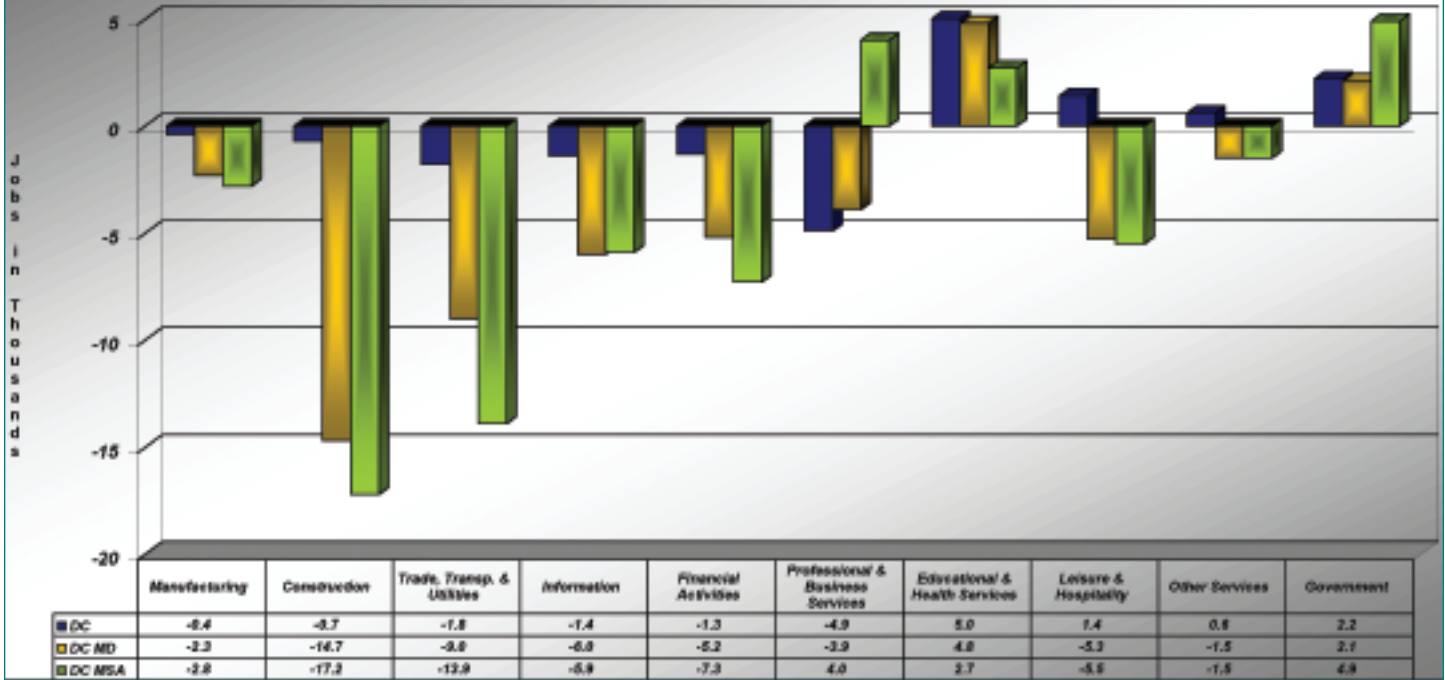
**Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)**

INDUSTRY	June b/ 2009	May c/ 2009	June 2008	Change from	
				May 2009	June 2008
TOTAL	2989.4	2985.8	3031.9	3.6	-42.5
Total Private Sector	2324.7	2314.8	2372.1	9.9	-47.4
Total Government	664.7	671.0	659.8	-6.3	4.9
Total Goods Producing	217.0	215.8	237.0	1.2	-20.0
Manufacturing	58.4	58.2	61.2	0.2	-2.8
Mining, Logging & Construction	158.6	157.6	175.8	1.0	-17.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	102.4	102.3	112.1	0.1	-9.7
Total Service Providing	2772.4	2770.0	2794.9	2.4	-22.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	387.7	384.2	401.6	3.5	-13.9
Wholesale Trade	68.6	68.5	70.5	0.1	-1.9
Retail Trade	255.3	252.6	267.2	2.7	-11.9
Food & Beverage Stores	53.5	53.0	53.7	0.5	-0.2
Department Stores	32.6	32.2	32.4	0.4	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	63.1	63.9	0.7	-0.1
Information	86.1	86.3	92.0	-0.2	-5.9
Financial Activities	148.6	148.5	155.9	0.1	-7.3
Finance and insurance	96.5	96.8	100.6	-0.3	-4.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	49.0	49.4	52.0	-0.4	-3.0
Professional and Business Services	693.4	689.7	689.4	3.7	4.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	460.3	458.1	459.1	2.2	1.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	158.6	158.0	153.6	0.6	5.0
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	188.7	187.9	189.8	0.8	-1.1
Employment Services	38.4	38.2	40.9	0.2	-2.5
Educational and Health Services	337.4	342.5	334.7	-5.1	2.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	250.9	248.7	247.1	2.2	3.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	96.0	95.1	92.1	0.9	3.9
Offices of Physicians	38.5	38.3	36.6	0.2	1.9
Hospitals	71.1	70.7	70.0	0.4	1.1
Leisure and Hospitality	269.4	264.5	274.9	4.9	-5.5
Accommodation and Food Services	228.4	225.2	230.8	3.2	-2.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	188.2	186.4	188.7	1.8	-0.5
Other Services	185.1	183.3	186.6	1.8	-1.5
Government	664.7	671.0	659.8	-6.3	4.9
Federal Government	357.2	354.6	350.3	2.6	6.9

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV. SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Net Job Change
June 2008 - June 2009



TOP 30 HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS IN D.C.

	Average Annual Openings	Mean Hourly Wage
Business Operations Specialists, all other	353	\$40.40
Lawyers	240	\$69.00
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	210	\$38.57
Security Guards	182	\$14.23
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping cleaners	181	\$11.74
Public Relations Specialists	178	\$44.06
Office Clerks, General	174	\$15.69
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	160	\$27.62
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Ed	157	****
Customer Service Representatives	140	\$17.36
Computer Systems Analysts	139	\$38.56
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	134	\$35.76
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	132	\$22.96
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	126	\$13.25
Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	122	\$35.22
Accountants & Auditors	117	\$34.21
Food Preparation Workers	116	\$11.22
Child Care Workers	110	\$11.75
Management Analysts	106	\$37.57
Legal Secretaries	99	\$28.90
Waiters & Waitresses	97	\$10.92
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	97	\$13.44
Writers & Authors	91	\$30.39
General & Operations Managers	86	\$58.68
Social & Human Service Assistants	84	\$16.77
Teacher Assistants	79	****
Combined Food Preparation Workers, Inc Fast Food	77	\$10.66
Registered Nurses	77	\$32.09
Receptionists & Information Clerks	71	\$14.44
Retail Salespersons	70	\$12.64

****Data Suppressed

Openings - based on the 2006-2016 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services (Does not include Farm, Fishing & Forestry occupations.)

Wage data - source: Occupational Employment Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2007

TOP 20 EMPLOYERS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN D.C.

Rank	Employer
1	Howard University
2	Georgetown University
3	George Washington University
4	Washington Hospital Center
5	Children's National Medical Center
6	Fannie Mae
7	Georgetown University Hospital
8	American University
9	Providence Hospital
10	Howard University Hospital
11	The Washington Post
12	Corporate Advisory Board
13	Catholic University of America
14	Sibley Memorial Hospital
15	Marriott Hotel Services
16	George Washington University Hospital
17	American National Red Cross
18	Admiral Security
19	Hyatt Regency
20	Safeway Inc.

(Based on employment levels reported to the District's Unemployment Compensation Program as of September 2006. Ranked by size of workforce.)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ANNUAL CHANGE IN %

All items. All urban consumers.

	June 09	May 09	June 08	May 08
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV	na	-0.2	na	5.0
U.S.A.	-1.4	-1.3	5.0	4.2

(All items. All urban consumers. Not Seasonally Adjusted.)
(1982-84 =100 for U.S. Nov. 1996 = 100 for Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV)
na: not available

DEMOGRAPHIC / ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	D.C.	U.S.A.
Population, July 1, 2008 estimate	591,833	304,059,724
Population, percent change* (April 1, 2000-July 1, 2008)	3.8%	8.0%
Persons under 18 years old, 2008	18.9%	24.3%
High school graduates, percent (Persons age 25+, 2007)	85.7%	84.5%
Homeownership rate, 2006	45.8%	67.3%
Median household income, 2007	\$54,317	\$41,994
Per capita income, 2007	\$40,379	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2007	17.1%	13.0%
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,422	\$10,615
Private nonfarm employment, percent change (Average annual rate; 1998-2008)	14.9%	8.8%
Persons per square mile, 2000	9,378.0	79.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates, 2007 American Community Survey, Economic Census 2002, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TOP 30 FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS 2006 - 2016*

Occupational Title	Empl 2006	Empl 2016	Growth Rate
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,912	3,132	6.38%
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	4,111	6,212	5.11%
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	183	261	4.26%
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	303	424	3.99%
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary	319	443	3.89%
Industrial Engineers	409	563	3.77%
Elementary School Teachers, except Special Education	4,254	5,822	3.69%
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	456	622	3.64%
Middle School Teachers, except Special and Vocational Education	1,582	2,156	3.63%
Home Health Aides	914	1,239	3.56%
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,266	1,708	3.49%
Computer Systems Analysts	4,202	5,591	3.31%
Self-enrichment Education Teachers	1,078	1,434	3.30%
Forensic Science Technicians	131	174	3.28%
Social and Human Service Assistants	2,628	3,465	3.18%
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	517	680	3.15%
Court Reporters	543	714	3.15%
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,448	3,208	3.10%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,459	5,803	3.01%
Secondary School Teachers, except Special and Vocational Education	1,731	2,240	2.94%
Database Administrators	1,786	2,311	2.94%
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	1,043	1,342	2.87%
Dental Hygienists	278	357	2.84%
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	317	406	2.81%
Kindergarten Teachers, except Special Education	353	452	2.80%
Tour Guides and Escorts	376	480	2.77%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,562	1,989	2.73%
Child Care Workers	4,027	5,124	2.72%
Lodging Managers	184	234	2.72%
Mental Health Counselors	406	505	2.44%

(The fastest growing occupations are those with over 100 jobs and highest growth rates.)

Note: *Based on the 2006 - 2016 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services

Source: Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information



The Labor Market Trends Washington Metropolitan Newsletter is a monthly publication of the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI). John Kangethe is Acting Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

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LABOR MARKET RESEARCH INFORMATION

District of Columbia



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